REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,707.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 45	Per Annum	Rs. 52
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. ETHIOPIA, 2,032 Tons, 350 H.P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, on SATURDAY, the 6th January 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P.M., to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask Bunderabbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Busreh, and occasionally at Bahrein and Mahomerah.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 10 A.M.

The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th January 1877, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 136 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th January 1877, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Fore Bunder, Mangrole and Gotch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Without food.
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BAFFARIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st March 1877.
"INDIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 15th March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st April 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th December 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 10th January 1877.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 250	" 131 0
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 8
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 66 0

This steamer has fine Saloon Stewardess and has superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates:—

S.S. ETTORE,	2,800 Tons,	400 H. P., on the	8th Feb. 1877.
A Steamer on the		28th	February "
do.	do.	21st	March "
do.	do.	10th	April "
do.	do.	10th	May "

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 22nd December 1876.

FOR SALE.

Now Ready,

PRICE ONE RUPEE,

A GLIMPSE OF THE FUTURE,

BEING A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, DELHI—MEDALS in commemoration of the Proclamation of Her Majesty as EMPRESS OF INDIA to be had from

D. MACROPOLO,
9, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of best real MOCHA COFFEE. SILICATE CARBON FILTERS of assorted patterns and sizes.

POCKET FILTERS.

Sets of double, single and 4-in-hand harnesses.

Handsome Dutch work Silver Tea Sets, Muffineers, Salvers, &c.

All information given regarding buying and selling.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

5, Hummum Street.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

AT

P. GRANT AND SON'S,

2, RAMPART ROW,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WHIPS, SPURS,

AND

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons, B.P.	Captains.	Jan. 1877.
AVOCA	1492	250..R. G. Stead	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725	450..J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
MALWA	2923	450..F. S. Tomlin	22nd—Suez, &c.
THIBET	2393	400..N. Stewart	29th—Southampton.
			Feb. 1877.
NIZAM	2725	450..A. E. Barlow	5th—Suez, &c.
SURAT	3141	530..G. C. Burne	12th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450..C. Anderson	19th—Suez, &c.
TEHERAN	2269	400..A. H. Johnson	26th—Southampton.
			Mar. 1877.
CATHAY	3082	450..R. J. Dundas	5th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3277	600..W. Woolcott	12th—Southampton.
VENETIA	3726	450..E. Ashdown	19th—Suez, &c.
MONGOLIA	2833	530..A. Coleman	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

The Small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 9th Jany. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MIRZAPORE, (2,431 Tons and 370 H.P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon on SATURDAY, the 6th Jany. 1877.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th Dec. 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twi, &c., &c.

2 Cases Turkey Red Swiss Garment.
2 Cases Turkey Prints.
1 Case White Longcloth.
7 Bales Grey Longcloth.
1 Case Cotton Vests.

Household furniture such as tables, chairs, screens, sofas, couches, towel horse, hatstands, wardrobe, presses, iron and brass bedsteads, camp cots, baba cots, cradle, &c.,

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
No. 31, Apollo Street.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th instant at 1 P.M., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 40, Medow Street, viz:—

An Invoice of Fancy Goods consisting of Albums, Folding Fans, Money Purses, Cigar Cases, Hairnets, Fancy Boxes, False Pearl Necklaces, Combs and Ladies' hand Bags, Parian Toys, Gilt Chains, Pen Holders, Assorted Whips and Sticks, Folding Fancy Slates, China pattern Tea and Coffee Cups and Saucers, Fancy Bohemian Glassware, Hangi g Lanterns, Pictures in Frame such as Newminster, Lord Lyton, Night and Morning, &c., &c., Toilet Soaps, Lot of Tin Cash Boxes.

10 cases very superior Cognac in quarts by Planat & Co.
10 do. " Sherry " Polak & Co.
Five do. " Medoc " B. Pol & Co.
Do. do. German Beer, Port Medoc, &c, &c.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th January 1877.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD in our Firm CEASED from the 31st ultimo.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1877.

MR. JOHN ROHDE has THIS DAY been admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm.

JAMES DARRAGH & Co.

Cochin, 1st January 1877.

TUTICORIN.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ALEXANDER CROWE, DECEASED.

THE following properties belonging to the above Estate are FOR SALE, and offers will be received for them or each or either of them up to the 12th day of January next by the Undersigned who will furnish all particulars:—

I—THE COTTON PREMISES containing substantial Godowns capable of stowing 15,000 Bales Cotton, two Steam Presses, Hodgart's Patent, Engine Rooms, Boilers, &c. The Machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

II—THE COFFEE PREMISES containing spacious Stores, Barbacues, Picking Verandahs, and Hand-pealing and Sizing Machinery.

A GOOD BUNGALOW is attached to each of the above premises.

The properties form a square of 4 acres, fronting the Sea and Beach Road on the East and adjoining the South India Railway Terminus on the North and the Main Road to the Cotton Districts on the South.

E. H. SKEINE
Attorney for Trustee Estate A. E. Crowe & Co.

Tuticorin, 16th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of TEAKWOOD BRAKE BLOCKS (3 three-and-a-half inches thick cut from best well-seasoned Moulmein Rangoon Teakwood.

Templets of the Brake Blocks will be exhibited at the Office of the Undersigned, where also information as to the number of each description required. Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent, at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to Noon on FRIDAY, the 5th January next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a DEPOSIT of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be requirep to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same find Security equal to 10 per cent upon the total amount thereof.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, Bombay, 11th December 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

COLABA SIDINGS.

Notice is hereby given, that on and after MONDAY, the FIRST of JANUARY next, until further notice, COTTON brought by this Railway into Bombay can, if desired by the Senders, be conveyed direct to this Company's Sidings at Colaba; and that Cotton and other traffic can also be booked to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company at Colaba.

2. On account of the longer distances over which such Cotton, and other traffic, will be conveyed, by Railway, an Extra Charge of ONE PIE per MAUND will be made, in addition to the usual charges now made for Cotton, and other traffic, conveyed by this Railway to, or from, Bombay.

3. Consignees are reminded that the Railway Company do not now undertake the deliver of Cotton, or of any other traffic, conveyed by this Railway. Consignees must, therefore, make their own arrangements for delivery.

4. A Wharfage Charge of FOUR ANNAS PER MAUND for EACH DAY or part of a day will be made upon all Cotton which is not conveyed from the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, within twenty-four hours after midnight of the day on which it is available for delivery.

5. Senders should state, on the Consignment Note, that Cotton, intended for the Railway Company's Sidings at Colaba, is to be sent to those Sidings; and also that Cotton, or other traffic, intended for the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company, and of the New Colaba Company, is to be sent to those Sidings respectively. Cotton, or other traffic, not so definitely ordered to the respective Company's Sidings at Colaba will, as heretofore, be brought to Bombay.

6. Cotton, or other traffic, sent to, or from, the Sidings of the Sassoon Dock Company at Colaba, and to, or from, the Sidings of the New Colaba Company, at Colaba, will be subject to all the Rules and Regulations, and will be liable to the payment, to those Companies respectively, of all the Rates and Charges which may, from time to time, be made by the Sassoon Dock Company, and by the New Colaba Company respectively.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 30th December 1876.

HYDRABAD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

IT is PROPOSED to ESTABLISH a SCHOOL of INDUSTRY for the Province of SIND at HYDERABAD. The object of this School is to give to youths a thorough education in the various branches of industry, and to accomplish this object it is intended to admit pupils for a certain fixed time during which they will be instructed in Smithery, Carpentry, and Pottery by skilled and professional teachers. To these departments of industry, I hope after some time to add Engine-fitting and a knowledge of Machinery. During the pupils' residence in the school their work will of course be sold for the benefit of the Institution, and when they have arrived at a certain degree of proficiency, they will, on leaving the school, be presented with a set of tools. In this manner it is hoped that a higher ideal of workmanlike excellence will gradually be introduced into every village in Sind. The utility of such an Institution as a School of Industry can hardly be doubted by any one who has observed the wretched workmanship, and primitive tools,—tools such as Artizan might have witnessed more than Two Thousand years ago—which are usually met with in Sind, and it may be remarked that this is almost the only Province in India in which no measures have yet been taken to elevate the low standard of industrial excellence.

To provide for the cost of founding the school it is proposed to raise the sum of Rs. 4,000 by private donations, which, with an equivalent sum which Government will be asked to contribute, will be sufficient to meet the outlay necessary for erecting buildings, buying plant, and other initial expenses. Subscripti ns will be thankfully received by the Undersigned, or can be paid in to the Kurrachee Branch of the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Hydrabad Industrial School Fund.

T. HART-DAVIES,
Educational Inspector in Sind.

Kurrachee, 23rd October 1876.

The following sums have been already contributed:—

Sir W. L. Merewether	Rs. 200
E. M. H. Fulton, C.S.	" 100
Parcomull Khutchund	" 100
Mir Hassan Ali Khan	" 100
Sett Atmaram	" 100
T. Hart-Davies, C.S.	" 500
Dayanand Khimchi d	" 70
Mir Gul Hussan	" 50
Nawab-i-Shokram	" 50
Keshow Bapajee	" 50
Row Saheb Bhasing (Sub-Judge)	" 50
Messrs. Dayaram and Udharam	" 50
Smaller sums collected at Hydrabad and Kurrachee,	520

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCOTTISH SCHOOLS in the Fort and Byculla have RE-OPENED.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd January 1877.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

FRIDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

BENEFIT OF

MR. T. HUDSON.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

DOUBLE COMPANY.

THE STAR COMPANY

Having kindly volunteered their services on this occasion, they will appear with

WILLARD AND HUDSON'S TROUPE,

When a monster programme will be presented.

Seats secured at Messrs. SOONDY & Co.

WATCH TO-MORROW'S ADVERTISEMENT.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 4TH JANUARY.

COMEDY AND BURLESQUE.

The Performance will commence with the one Act Comedy BY THOMAS H. BAYLEY,

PERFECTION;

OR

THE LADY OF MUNSTER.

To conclude with the Burlesque Extravaganza

ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE;

OR

THE VOLLEY! THE VILLAIN!! AND THE VICKED VOMAN!!!

DURING THE BURLESQUE.

Selections from the Opera of "*Ill Trovatore*," and the most popular Operas Bouffe of the day—"GIROFLE GIROFLA," "MADAME ANGOT," &c.

Song ..... "Girofle Girofla"	Miss Minnie Williams.
"Tacea la Notte" ..."Trovatore".....	Miss Minnie Williams.
Duet ....."Girofle Girofla"	{ Miss Marian Ford and Miss Minnie Williams.
Duet ....."Madame Angot"	{ Miss Marian Ford and Mr. S. Phelps.
Song ....."The Troubles I've seen"...	Mr. M. Comerford.
Duet ....."Ah che la Morte"	{ Miss Marian Ford and Miss Minnie Williams.
Dance	Miss Ada Ford.
Song ....."Stood it like a Lamb".....	Mr. M. Comerford.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle....Rs. 3 | Stalls .....Rs. 2 | Gallery .....Re. 1

PIT 8 ANNAS.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

IN PREPARATION, AND WILL SHORTLY BE PRODUCED, GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, HARLEQUIN ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

DR. LYNN.

EVERY NIGHT!

FOR A SHORT SEASON, COMMENCING FROM MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY 1877.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY ALTERNATE NIGHT.

NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

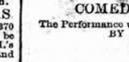
RESERVED SEATS .... Rs. 2 | FIRST CLASS .....Rs. 1

GALLERY....As. 8.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 6th Jan. 1877, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H.P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 2nd January 1877. Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship DEWA GUNGADHUR, J. S. Carbines, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and send BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for countersignature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expence.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 3rd January 1877.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1877.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 78 AND 79 OF ACT III. OF 1872.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the VALUATION of HOUSES, BUILDINGS and LANDS situated within the City is COMPLETED for the year 1877, and that the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will proceed to REVISE the same on and after the 21st instant.

The Assessment Books can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned at 40 Rampart Row.

ALL COMPLAINTS against such Assessment MUST be made to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 18th idem.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOHN F. HUTCHINSON,
Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor.

Bombay, Assistant Municipal Commissioner and Assessor's Office, 3rd January 1877.

LETTS'S DIARIES

FOR 1877.

ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld).

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf

HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superiro to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

FURTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

JUST PUBLISHED.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S *Revised Price List* of WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, and BEER.

Copies on application.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

NOTICE TO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned begs to thank his many Customers for their Patronage during the last five years, and he has great pleasure to announce to the general public that since "THE MAHOMEDAN STEAM FLOUR MILL," Baboola Tank, came under his sole Proprietorship he has incurred HEAVY EXPENSES and introduced NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY and consequently he is in position to turn out Flour suitable for Spinning and Weaving Mills of a quality superior to the one hitherto supplied by him, even which was not in any way inferior to that supplied by other Mills in this Island.

The Undersigned is prepared to enter into contract for the supply of sizing Flour to Spinning and Weaving Mills, warranted of the best quality, at a moderate price, which can be ascertained by application to

RAHIMTOOLA VEERJEEBHOY,
Proprietor of the Mahomedan Steam Flour Mill, Baboola Tank.

Mahomedan Steam Flour Mill, Baboola Tank,
Bombay, 2nd December 1876.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a SQUARE PIANO in good order. Price Rs. 500. Apply to COLONEL HATCH, Colaba.

COCONADA, SPECIAL MUSTER, BURMAH, LEISURE HOURS and Regalia Cheroots and Cigars. Apply to W. J. RSSAI, Forbes Street.

AMERICAN LUMBER, 1 and 2 inch, for sale in lots to suit. Apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

WANTED, a GALLOWAY or DEKANI TAT for riding, about 13-2. Address "J. S.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—M. MORTON & Co., (late G. Nicol & Co.,) Saddlers, Harness, Boot & Shoemakers, have REMOVED to No. 25, MEADOW STREET, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s, 1st January 1877.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of best Flint Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, in a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

BOMBAY PRICE LIST

(Including Duty and Town Dues.)

OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & Co.'s COGNAC,

MESSRS. WACHTER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
("Prince of Wales" Brand.)

MESSRS. LEAL BROS. & Co.'s MADEIRA.

THE FAMOUS APOLLINARIS MINERAL WATER;

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE,
(Our Own Bottling.

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT AND LONDON PORTER.
(Bottled by the London Cooper Company.)

GUINNESS'S STOUT,
(Bottled by Moline and Company.)

(ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815)
AND IN INDIA IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE.—Dean Lane, Bombay.
LONDON OFFICES:—5, Adelphi Terrace, W. C., and 44, Mark Lane, City, E.C.
CALCUTTA HOUSE:—10, Hare Street, Calcutta.
BORDEAUX HOUSE:—Place du Champ de Mars.

N.B.—Forwarding charges we add to our quotations. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any article that may not be approved of ON ARRIVAL, but not afterwards.

Mofussil Constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

LOCAL AGENTS.
Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee, & Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee,
Bora Bazaar Street. Poydoni.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES FOR

COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S

SHIPPING,

Who stand third on the List of Brandy Exporters.

CASH. Rs. A.			CREDIT. Rs. A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25 0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	26 0
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall. = 1 Dozen	33 0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozs.	26 8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks per case of 4 dozs.	28 8
27	8	** TWO STARS,	28 8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior	31 8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior recommended	42 8

An order for 3 Cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. off Bond Prices, *i.e.*, after deducting duty and Town Dues at Rs. 8-8 per case.

H. M. the King of Portugal has for some time accorded his PATRONAGE to Messrs. LEAL BROS. & Co, who have APPOINTED US their SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

We offer the following lose 10 per cent. for Cash Payment off Bond amounts, *i.e.*, after deducting Duty and Town Dues at Rs. 1-12 per gallon:—

CASH Per Gr. Cask about 20 Gallons. Rs. A.		Duty and Town Dues included	CREDIT. Per Gr. Cask about 20 Gallons. Rs. A.
140	0	M Young Madeira	156 4
155	4	Lacoma	167 4
157	0	C M Young Madeira	169 4
175	0	O M Old do.	189 4
204	0	S Choice South-Side Madeira	221 4
Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs. A.			Per Octave about 10 Gallons. Rs. A.
118	4	B S very Choice Old South-Side Madeira	128 12
131	10	R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Madeira	143 10
146	0	O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Reserved Madeira	159 10
157	0	E O R very Choice and Highly-flavoured Extra Reserved Madeira	171 10
104	10	Patherinho, delicately flavoured Pale Reserved Madeira	113 10

NOTICE.

APOLLINARIS WATER.

We have accepted the AGENCY for the sale of this CELEBRATED WATER. For Analysis and Testimonials, see the Company's Advertisement.

	Duties included Per Cask. Rs. A.
Quotations as under:—	
8 doz. Pints (Soda water bottles)	24 0
6 " Quarts	18 0
8 " Pints (Ordinary)	16 0
4 " Quarts	13 0

An order for 3 casks accompanied by Cash, will carry 10 PER CENT. discount. Single cask order subject to 5 PER CENT. for Cash.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

Our Own Bottling.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. NET CASH	Duties included
" " of 6 " Pts. " 4-4 " "	

COOPER, A VATTING OF DUBLIN STOUT & LONDON PORTER.

Bottled by the London Cooper Company.

In Casks of 3 doz. Qts. Rs. 6-4 per doz. NET CASH	Duties included
" " of 6 " Pts. " 4-4 " "	

GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Bottled by Moline and Company.

Casks containing 3 doz. Qts. Rs. 6-8 per doz. NET CASH	Duties included
" " 6 " Pts. " 4-8 " "	

MESSES, CLUBS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND TRADERS, WILL BE LIBERALLY TREATED.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

January 1st, 1877.

"CHRISTMAS" AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, SILK-MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

Paris Bonnets.
Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
Fancy Velvet side Pockets.
Fancy Neck Ties.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3RD JAN. 1877.

THE Market closed for New Year's holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE RAHAMANY, 563 tons, Capt A. Milne, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Mauritius (November 9th), in ballast, and two deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER GOOLANAR, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour, on the 2nd instant from Mozambique (November 6th), with a general cargo and thirteen deck passengers.

THE SCHOONER FUTTY MOOBARACK, 56 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Mozambique (November 1st), brought a general cargo and one first class and eleven deck passengers.

THE S. S PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Parey, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and sixteen deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co.'s S. S. POLLUCX, 1,545 tons, Captain G. Rogovich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste (December 4th), via the Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and thirty-seven passengers and eleven horses.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. EUROPA, 1,737 tons, Captain J. Harris, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Capt. and Mrs. Oldham, Capt. and Mrs. Fanshaw and three children, Mr. W. Staffarr, Lieut. T. W. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. Waldie, and Mr. Hackins.

THE BARQUE DEWA GURNADHUR, 594 tons, Captain J. S. Carbine, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (September 7th,) with a general cargo and 220 tons coals. She spoke the ship Howarden Castle, bound for Kurrachee, and the vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

THE SHIP CITY OF DUNEDIN, 1,085 tons, Captain George. Kilgan, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Newcastle (October 23rd,) with a cargo of 1,178 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE SHIP HEREFORD, 1,440 tons, Captain J. McCarthy, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Cardiff (September 18th), with a cargo of 1,806 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Geolaner	Nacoda	Mozambique, Nov 6.
	Rahamany	Milne	Mauritius. Nov 9.
	Dewa Gunradhur	Carbine	Liverpool, Sept 7.
	City of Dunedin	Kilgan	Newcastle, Oct 23.
	Hereford	McCarthy	Cardiff, Sept 18.
3	Pollux (s)	Rogovich	Trieste, Dec 4.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Europa(s)	Harris	Liverpool.
	Pehlwan (s)	Parey	Coast and Carwar.

The Steamer Cocos sailed for the Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Dec.	ARRIVALS.		
29	Malabar	Evans	Point de Galle, Nov 27.
	Xenia	Reynolds	Bombay, Oct 10.
	Isaure	Bolibo	Madras, Dec 3.
30	Rajpootana (s)	Lewis	Tuticorin, Dec 23.
	Ava (s)	Day	Bombay, Dec 23.
	Viceroy(s)	Murdock	Colombo, Dec 24.
Dec.	DEPARTURES.		
30	Indus (s)		
	Nimrod		

PASSENGERS.

PER ISAURE.—Madam Bolibo.

PER RAJPOOTANA.—Mrs. Lewis and child and Miss Lewis.

PER VICEROY.—Mr. Logan.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

BY AVA.—Barque Bushire Merchant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aristocrat s—75 bales coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 35 cwts coir yarn, Trecomdas Lowjee; 15 bales wool, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 10 bales hides, Nemeebhoy Allarukhia.

Europa s—1,600 cwts wheat, H Clason and Co.

Childwall Hall s—270 casks cocoanut oil, Mooljee Jaitha and Co

FOR HULL.

Shakespeare, 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

ambesi s—124 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee, 456 cwts asphalte Bhoychund Varajbhan; 25 cases sharkfins and 6 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram; 104 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 2nd Jan. 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·981
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66·3
Dew Point	About 61·3
Relative humidity	0·613
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudless=0)	1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	68·4
General Direction of wind	ENE, NE, NW. NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	260.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 31.

Becke, Capt, Bombay 21st Regt N I, from leave, from ——.

Price, Col, Bombay 19th Regt, on leave, from Sholapore.

JANUARY 2.

Cresby, Lieut, Bengal 17th Regt, to appear before a Medl Board, from Rawal Pindee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 3.

Moore, Capt, Bombay 9th Regt N. I., from leave, to Baroda.

Bodkin, Surg-Major, Bengal Ind Medl Dept, from leave, to Nagpore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 26th December* 1876.)

At a Genl Court Martial assembled at Rawal Pindi, on Wednesday, the 29th day of Nov 1876, No 1609, Sepoy Zaman Khan, 21st Regt of Punjab N I, was arraigned on the following charge:

CHARGE.

Having at Rawal Pindi, on or about the 28th of Nov 1876, used criminal force towards his superior officer, distinguishable as such, Lt William Harris, of the same regiment, by discharging at him a rifle loaded with gunpowder and a bullet, whereby he wounded the said Lt William Harris and caused his death.

FINDING.

The court finds that the prisoner, No 1609, Sepoy Zaman Khan, 21st Regt of Punjab Infantry, is guilty of the charge.

SENTENCE.

The court sentence the prisoner, No 1609, Sepoy Zaman Khan of the 21st Regt of Punjab N I, to suffer death by being hanged by the neck until he be dead.

J. J. MURRAY, Colonel, President.

Rawal Pindi, 29th Nov 1876.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

The execution is to be carried out under the orders of the Officer commanding the Rawal Pindi Division, under instructions to be conveyed by the Adjt Genl.

FRED P HAINES, General C-in-C in India.

Rawal Pindi, 11th Dec 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India, P S LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 27th December* 1876.)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Native Infantry—Sub-Lt A C Bain, 34th Foot, a candidate for the S C to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation.

2nd Native Infantry—Sub-Lt W K Downes, 1-18th Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn, on probation.

The undermentioned candidate is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostani on 16th Dec 1876 :—

Lt W H D Cunyngham, 92nd Foot.

The extension of leave from the 10th Jan to the 20th Feb 1877, granted to Lt J L Aberigh-Mackay, 8th Bl Cavalry in G O C C of the 6th inst, p 602, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt G H W Ewbank, (B Baty F Bde,) to the port of embarkation, from one month, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for twelve months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Lt R F Williams, (R Baty F Bde,) from the 25th to the 29th Nov in extension to enable him to rejoin.

4th Hussars—Capt F Montague, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board,

9th Lancers—Capt the Hon H Legge, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

2-12th Foot—Lt R J Pike, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1-14th Foot—Lt S C de-Trafford, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

46th Foot—Capt M Morphy, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it; and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

45th Foot—Capt H S Neild, to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

21st Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) J F Trydell, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt F G Pollok, to Meerut, from the 6th Dec 1876 to the 5th March 1877, on medical certificate.

5th Foot—Maj (Local Lt Col) J H H Gammell, to remain in England, from the 6th March to the 5th Sept 1877, on urgent private affairs, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C dated the 1st July last, p. 220.

70th Foot—Lt T A Freeman, to Bombay, for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Service—Surgn T Mullane, M D, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board,

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 8	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 5	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 9	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	,, 9	3-0 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	,, 6	3-0 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 15	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 15	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... Jan. 8	Monday	Jan. 22
,, ... Jan. 15	,, ...	Jan. 29

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Patterns Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route, or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Jan. 9	Tuesday	Feb. 6
,, ... ,, 23	,, ...	,, 20

AUSTRALIAN MAILS, VIA GALLE.

Saturday ..... Jan. 6 | Saturday ..... Mar. 3
,, ... Feb. 3 | ,, ... ,, 31

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails. *Supplemental Mails.*

Monday ..... Jan. 15 | Monday ..... Jan. 22
,, ... Feb. 12 | ,, ... Feb. 19

The dates and departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday ..... Jan. 15 | Monday ..... Mar. 12
,, ... Feb. 12 | ,, ... Apr. 9

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotte, Nossibe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Prepayment in full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotte, Nossibe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books, and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Monday and Friday.

Monday ..... Jan. 1 | Friday ..... Jan. 5

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail is despatched every *Friday* during the *fair season*.

Friday ..... Jan. 5

TO CALCUTTA.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

The extra Steamer of the B I S N Company despatched from Bombay every Tuesday, will, until further notice, be discontinued and Mails for Ratnagiri and Vingorla will be forwarded by the regular Contract Steamer leaving on every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets for Calcutta, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

Saturday ..... Jan. 6.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY

The after packet, hitherto made up at the General Post Office has been abolished, and the times for posting extended to the hours given in the subjoined table.

A Post Office has been established at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, where Letters and Papers, too late for the Mail closing at the General Post Office, are received *without fee* up to 5 minutes of the departure of Trains.

No Letter or Papers can be posted in the Railway Carriage Letter Box.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting: At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters and Papers.	Registered Letters & Parcels.	At Branch Post Office.	At the Boree Bunder Railway Station Post Office.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway	4-50 P.M.	3 P.M.	3 P.M.	5-25 P.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednugur, Sconoor, Deccan, and S. M. Country	1-20 P.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.	1-55 P.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattywar, and Kutch	7-30 P.M.	4 P.M.	5-30	...
For ditto to Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Pen, Nagotna, Mahad, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	10 A.M.	4 P.M. of previous day.	8-30 A.M.	...
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Poona, Urun and Panwel	5-30 A.M.	Do.	5-30 P.M. of previous day.	...

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails are received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day; at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 1 P.M., 2 P.M. and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 5-30 P.M., for Khandeish, Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 2 P.M.; and for Sconde, Kattywar, and Kutch at 6-30 P.M. For all Post Towns in Southern Concan, *i. e.* for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooli and Rutnagherry at 10 A.M. For the South Eastern lines as far as Poona, 6-3 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched on every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock for letters, and 3 P.M. for newspapers and books. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder and on board till the hour of the steamer's departure (7 P.M.) at an additional fee of 4 annas. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tola 1 anna, above 1 and not exceeding 2 tolahs 2 annas. Postage to United Kingdom not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 5 annas, 1 ounce 10 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MOORHOUSE—January 3rd, at Bandora, the wife of Mr. Alex Moorhouse, of a daughter.

WATSON—December 26th, at Lanowlee, the wife of T. T. Watson, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—December 30th, at Calcutta, the wife of Dr. E. W. Chambers, of a daughter.

CAMPBELL—December 28th, at Calcutta, 10, Blackburn's Lane, the wife of Archibald Knox Campbell, 2nd Engineer, steamer Princess Alice, E. B. Railway, of a son-and-heir.

FORD—January 1st, at Allahabad, the wife of Major J. Ford, R. A., of a daughter.

PEACOCK—December 22nd, at Amritsar, the wife of E. B. Peacock, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

WHITEHEAD.—December 24th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Captain Edmund Whitehead, 40th Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DITMAS—CAMPBELL—December 21st, at Mercara, Coorg, by the Rev. James McKee, D. D. Frank William Ditmas, of Wynaad, Madras, to Louisa Melfort, third daughter of the late Captain Patrick Campbell, R. N., of Melfort, Argyleshire.

JAMES—BYRNE.—December 22nd, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, John O. N. James to Ellen Byrne.

DEATHS.

SPINK—December 24th, on board the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Poonah, in the 61st year of her age, Ann, the beloved wife of William Spink, Esq., of Calcutta.

VON LINTZGY—December 30th, at his residence No. 294, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, Charles Frederick Von Lintzgy, aged 75.

WEBB—December 26th, at Calcutta, Bengal, after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Clarissa, the dearly beloved wife of John Ritchie Webster, aged 22 years, 9 months and 11 days.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
AMSTERDAM AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,
ANNOUNCES the return of his representative, Mr. BETTS, to Bombay for a short time and invites attention of persons with defective or failing sight, to the importance of adopting the proper means for its assistance and preservation; we have the highest medical authority confirmed by the daily experience of scientific Opticians, that imperfect and unsuitable glasses together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of serious and irremediable injury to the sight.
The present affords an opportunity of being carefully suited with his
PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
which are calculated to preserve, strengthen and assist the sight to the utmost, and the excellence of which is attested by thousands who are daily using them, amongst whom are many of the medical profession.
Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at
MESSRS. SOUNDY & Co.'s

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12 RAMPART ROW.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1877.

WE lately wrote on the subject of the immediate and more important results of a failure of crops in India. Pursuing our enquiries in the proper order, the next subject to which we must direct attention, is the variety of circumstances which influence the amount of distress, attendant upon such a failure. These are principally—the water-supply, the grain-supply, the condition of the adjoining districts, and the social condition of the people; in connection with the first of which the physical formation of the country bears an important part. Many other circumstances influence more or less the intensity of the distress, but it will be sufficient for our present purpose to consider those mentioned. In India the land available for agricultural purposes falls naturally under a classification, derived from, or founded on, the nature of its water-supply. Thus, we may take as the first class, land independent of the annual rainfall—*i.e.*, land, which from running rivers, wells, tanks, or canals, &c, has a permanent and adequate supply of water, independent of the yearly monsoon. Such lands are—within the Bombay Presidency—extremely scarce. The next class is that of lands partly independent of the rainfall—*i.e.*, possessing some one or more of the permanent water supplies which constitute the first class, but not to such an extent as to enable the ryot to cultivate without the yearly rain. The greater part of the Nassick and Ahmednuggur districts are of this description. The third and last class is where the land is wholly dependent on the rainfall, and of this class the eastern portion of the Poona district, the Sholapore and more southerly districts, afford at present unfortunately too good examples. According to the proportion which these three classes of land bear to each other, will the amount of distress consequent upon a failure of the rain supply necessarily depend. In the first class land crops will be raised, but will, to a great extent, be inferior in quality; in the second class only a portion of the average crop can be secured, and this portion will be inferior: while in the third class there will be a total failure, not only of the crops, but also of grass, &c.; and in each case the amount of distress prevalent will be regulated by two incidents of the existing conditions; first, the amount of the crops raised; and, secondly, their value as to quality, upon which to a great extent the rise in the prices of grains will depend. The circumstances, however, which will have most influence on prices, will be the nature and extent of the grain supply obtainable from other districts. Where railways or other communications facilitate the importation of grain from other markets, commercial enterprize will always step in to supply the deficiency occasioned by Nature's wayward movements. But this supply will itself be regulated by the distance from which it has to be drawn, by the prices which rule in the markets from whence it is obtained, and other collateral circumstances. Again, when this supply has to be brought through the distressed districts otherwise than by rail, the price of fodder, by influencing the cost of carriage, will likewise tend to affect it. The condition of the adjoining districts bears a marked influence on the progress of a distress, for according as their crops have succeeded or not, they will be in a condition to furnish the needed grain supply, which will then be obtained under more favourable conditions than if brought from a distant market; and they will likewise be able to absorb a portion of the distressed community, by employing them in gathering in and exporting their crops, &c.; they themselves deriving a benefit from so doing, by increasing the supply of labour within their district and thus decreasing its value. The last circumstance affecting the amount of distress which we shall now notice, is the social condition of the people. Among a purely agricultural people, the distress will be necessarily most severe. Where any trade or business is carried on independent of the cultivation of the soil, as potteries, &c., the distress will be more or less mitigated. Again, where the generality of the people are of a thrifty, and what is termed well-to-do class—that is, people who are in possession of some small funds on which to fall back, the distress will obviously be less severe in its effects, than it must be in those places where the majority of the people are thriftless, and in a normal state of poverty. Such are as briefly as we can state them, the conditions which influence the amount of distress, which accrues from a failure of the rain supply and its consequence—the loss of the annual harvest. Almost all the circumstances detailed, can be instanced in different parts of the wide area, at present suffering from distress in the Bombay Presidency, and some of the adjoining districts. We have alluded to the influence which the physical condition of the country exerts, but as this influence operates principally by affecting the water-supply, it is unnecessary now to consider it at length. Those who wish to study this subject will find full materials for doing so in the letters from our Special Correspondent in the Famine Districts, which we have already published.

There is yet another subject to which we might be expected to allude, but that it scarcely comes within the limits which we have assigned to these articles—it is that of the circumstances which affect the price of grain during a distress; for whoever has studied the fluctuations of the markets at such times, cannot fail to have noticed that the movements of prices are not always such as might be expected from the ordinary routine of trade. Here, however, we cannot enter upon this subject, as to treat it with any degree of success would require more space than we can afford to an enquiry which could hardly produce any immediate benefit to the public or ourselves.

The great antidote for famines is undoubtedly the extension of irrigation works, whether in the shape of extensive canals, or the commoner modes adopted extensively throughout India, by wells and tanks; but we have not proposed to ourselves to discuss this question at the present time. It is one, moreover, which requires special and elaborate discussion, influenced as it is by a host of conditions, such as the physical, geological, and other conditions of the country, which do not bear directly on our present subject. We have now shown as clearly as we could, the cause of famines and distress, and the conditions which regulate their intensity, and in a future article, we propose to continue the subject and show how such afflictions are to be grappled with, with the greatest profit to all concerned.

WE suppose that the eccentricities—of genius perhaps—belonging to Colonial Indians must have often commended themselves in a variety of ways to the Indians who are not Colonial, but a shade more British. One time the Colonial Indian rejoices in the unenviable reputation of being able to sit buck jumpers, another time there is a suspicion of bush ranging about him, originating, most likely, at the local bandstand; occasionally he is reported to be the rightful claimant to a title and estate in the old country which nobody ever heard of but himself, and sometimes he has a genealogical tree that is popularly supposed to go back to the original "lags" of Botany Bay. He is always, however, a unique specimen of human nature, whatever else he may be, and he has the singularity, among crowds of other Anglo-Indians in this country, of being, without exception, the very vainest of them all. The vanity of the Colonial Indian, often amusing, oftener perhaps tiresome, is easily accounted for. In the Colonies a man is expected to assert himself, for if he does not do so, he goes to the wall. Life in a new country is a game of brag in which he who brags most has the better chance of success, and it may be often noticed that young men, reared and educated in Australia, are unable, even after a prolonged residence in India, to divest themselves of that Colonial necessity of self-assertion which is in no wise required in Anglo-India. The "old man" is still strong in the Waler, despite all his efforts to exorcise him, and it is often not a little amusing to note the struggle going on in the Colonial Indian's mind between his early habits of self-assertion, and his later recognition of the value of self abnegation. He has the same reluctance to hide his light under a bushel as one of his own "buckers" has to carry a biped on its back, and we doubt if any Colonial Indian ever comes fully to recognise the propriety of that refinement or subtlety that induces ordinary Anglo-Indians to abuse rather than assert themselves as the better means of advancing themselves in life. Nevertheless, with all the brag, and love of brag inherent with these Polynesian people, there is a curious amount of sensitiveness intermixed. None are so watchful about the impressions they create; none are more fearful of committing a *faux pas* in etiquette or any of the amenities of our social existence. They are sometimes in agonies lest they should be taken for what they are—Colonists; and yet they will resent most warmly the slightest imputation cast upon the Colonies, Colonial produce, or anything belonging to the land of their industry. The Colonies, in their eyes, are the very first countries in the universe, yet they would desire to be taken for anything rather than Colonists; and this curious inconsistency is never more apparent than when an Australian seeks to pass himself off as an Englishman, an Irishman, or a Scotchman, born and bred within the sound of Bow bells, or chimes equally notorious within the compass of the British Islands. We have known Colonial Indians to speak with such excessive exactness of places and scenes they have never visited at home as to create a natural astonishment in their listeners how and where they could have acquired such precise information; but we believe the truth is that Colonials read up Britain as other men read up the classics, and that they learn to quote the Crystal Palace, the Alhambra, Westminster Abbey and similar famous London sights as others quote Horace, or Pope, or Homer, for pure love, or perhaps the ostentation of the thing. A Colonist, indeed, is often a superior European guide-book to any of Murray's, for he not only knows Murray by heart, but is a walking appendix to that gentleman's celebrated works of imaginative fiction.

A dead jackass is popularly supposed to be one of the rarest spectacles the eyes can behold, but a rarer still—in India at least—is that of two Colonial Indians talking "Colony" in company. It is diverting to observe how they shirk and evade such topics of conversation as Bendigo, Melbourne, Hobart Town, and so on. They will talk with characteristic fluency of Pall Mall, or Killarney, or the Trossachs, but on gum-trees their lips are sealed, and kangaroos are brutes they never mention. In private they perhaps open their hearts to each other on these and kindred patriotic subjects, but in a mixed company they prefer to abjure them altogether as things under the taboo of their native islands. Unless, indeed, one of the two happens to be of that peculiar and offensive type of Colonist that tries to exalt his own diggings at the expense of the mother country, in which case the entertainment is still more diverting as the bravado of the one tends to expose the deception of the other. It is on board ship and in the neighbourhood of Galle that one meets this aggressive Colonial in his glory. Great Britain, so he says, was the last shovel full of dirt in the work of creation, and London is not to be compared to Melbourne, or European manners to those of Sydney. If one desires to see really beautiful and elegant women, Brisbane is the place of all others to find them in, and there is no country in the world so productive of Nature's noblemen as that particular Colony from which our sea-going friend himself hails. Most of his class are what in other days were called three or four bottle men, and we have often noticed that with each post prandial glass a Colonist's relatives, whether ashore or afloat, grow more remarkable and influential than they were before. Cousins that were at dinner, Captains in the Royal Navy are promoted to Admirals after it, and Rectors become Bishops, Knights, Earls, as our Colonial friend draws his inspiration from his toddy No man perhaps is blessed with a more lively imagination in this way than your Colonist, and it has often been a matter of surprise to us how one of his class can be found filling a subordinate situation in India all the time that his aunts and his cousins without number are moving in the very highest circles of London life "at home." He will say himself it is because he is not "understood," and the excuse is reasonable, for it is difficult, indeed, to understand Colonial peculiarities out of the Colonies. One must have lived for some time upon mutton and damper in the bush and gone on the spree more than once in Melbourne to appreciate the allusions and the illusions of a Colonist's conversation. Perhaps we see them in India at their worst; they do not appear to shine here at any rate, as they are said to shine in their own land. We get tired in this jungle home of ours being told of more "bush," and there is a natural jealousy on the part of other Anglo-Indians at hearing the superiority of Colonial racing over Indian racing always asserted in or out of season by their Waler friends; but we should probably think the Colonist a much pleasanter fellow, or at any rate we should see him to greater advantage upon the paternal "lot" or "block" of who can say how many acres, and in the midst of the sheep and the horses he can reckon by the thousand. Old Indians who enjoyed the privilege of drawing their full Indian pay and allowances upon furlough to any place east of the Cape, can tell stories of the pleasant days they passed among Colonial friends in Western Australia and elsewhere, but for the half pay reason, or some other unknown, the *entente cordiale* between Australia and India is not so noticeable as formerly. The Australian bush belies do not seem now-a-days to regard an Indian officer as the greatest prize in the matrimonial lottery, nor do their brothers aspire to commissions in the Indian Irregular Cavalry as the very best things the world can grant them. The young ladies marry at home in these days, and the young gentlemen either despair of Indian commissions under the new organization of the Indian Army, or they find it more profitable to stay where they are. The Australian cities have now their "seasons," where a young lady can make her *début* with all the formality suited to the occasion, and it is to be feared that the popular idol of bush life in other times,—the bachelor Indian officer travelling for his amusement, might now camp out for months together for all the open house hospitality he would receive from the Harry Heathcotes of Glengoil of the period. Times and men have changed, and there are fewer Australians come to us, as there are fewer Indians go to Australia than of yore. Like the names of the old Dutch families of the Cape, as Cloete and Vanrennan, once as familiar in our mouths as household words, the names of good Australian stock are becoming rarer and rarer in this country, so that the day is perhaps not distant when the Colonial Indian will have lost his identity in the crowd where we shall miss him for the sake of many good qualities, and not a few peculiarities of his own.

THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

PRESS CAMP, DELHI, 31st DEC. 1876.

TO-DAY has passed very quietly, people generally attending Divine Service, though some have been kept busily at work completing the arrangements for to-morrow. There is no want of spiritual ministrations in the Camp, both the Church of England, the Church of Rome, and the various Non-Conformist bodies being strongly represented in connection with the troops and otherwise. Lord Lytton and his staff attended Service in the Camp Church near his tent, which is in charge of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Madras, the Ven'ble Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the Chaplain to Bishop Gell. The ministers of churches in the city are very active, holding services, of which notices are regularly circulated, not only on Sundays but during the week. There has been repeated firing of cannon even to-day, which I am at a loss to account for, except by the supposition that the Native Chiefs who have had additional guns apportioned to them are so proud of the honour that they have hired cannon and powder and keep firing off salutes in proof of their grandeur and to make others jealous. Otherwise, they, like the Europeans, have kept very quiet, perhaps enjoying the soothing hooka and the luxurious *abandon* of their ordinary life, after the unwonted turmoil of the past week and recruiting their somewhat feeble energies, and carefully retwisting their moustaches, before showing themselves again, before an awe-struck and admiring public to-morrow.

The Governor of Bombay had his banner presented to him yesterday evening. The Kimberley arms, with the proud motto "Agincourt," were emblazoned on the flag. In my description of these standards, I think I said the name of each great officer or Ruling Chief was inscribed on the back of the flag. This is a mistake; the inscription is "From Victoria, Empress of India, 1st January, 1877." The name of the recipient only appears on the gilt plate. I went down to see Sir Philip Wodehouse get his standard, and was greatly disappointed with the whole business. The time fixed for the ceremony was half-past six. Sir Philip, of course, arrived punctually, attired in full uniform, with his ribbons and stars on; but there was nobody in the grand Shamiana to receive him. He went into Lady Lytton's drawing room for a few minutes and than came back into the audience tent and looked at the banner, which he greatly admired; and then there was an awkward pause. At last, about ten minutes after time, a carriage drove up to the door at full speed. Lord Lytton jumped out, and entering by a side door, came into the Shamiana dressed in a frock-coat and white trousers, and skipped up to the Governor, whom he welcomed, with his usual affectionate familiarity. He then rushed off to speak to the Governor General of Goa, who had arrived meanwhile, and to whom he gave one of the commemorative gold medals, with the inscription "Victoria, 1st of January, 1877, Empress of India." Coming back, the Viceroy gave Sir P. Wodehouse his gold medal, and had the standard reared on end for him to admire. The pole was upheld by four artillerymen, the Highlanders, who were the supporters of the standards on the previous evening, not being present. The Governor of Bombay then went away.

I had noticed, when I arrived, Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Mr. B. N. Khote at the door, and they told me they had come to get their medals as they had been unable to be

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

RECEPTIONS OF, AND PRESENTS AND HONORARIUMS TO, THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE DELHI ASSEMBLAGE.

IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE, 3RD JAN., 11·7 P.M.

The Viceroy received in Durbar to-day the principal executive officers connected with the Assemblage. Major Bradford and other members of the Original Committee were decorated with gold medals and others with silver medals. Mr. Kipling and Mr. Kirby were presented, besides medals, with an honorarium of five thousand rupees each, the Viceroy remarking that but for their exertions the Assemblage could never have been held; numerous addresses were also received to-day.

DINNER TO THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

In the afternoon the Viceroy visited the Jewellery Exhibition and in the evening entertained the Governor of Madras at dinner and held a reception afterwards.

After visiting Puttiala, the Viceroy stops at Agra and Benares *en route* to Calcutta.

The Chief's retinues of troops and elephants will march past at Friday's review.

THE QUEEN'S COLOSSAL STATUE.

Marshall Wood's Colossal Statue of the Queen will be erected on the site of the Proclamation dais in commemoration of the ceremony.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S RECEPTION OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

Sir Richard Temple held this evening an informal reception of Chiefs which was attended by H.H. the Holkar, Sir Salar Jung, Bengal, Oude and Kattywar Chiefs, and Bombay Parsees and Hindoos. Sir R. Temple leaves Camp for Calcutta on Saturday.

THE LIEUT-GOVERNORSHIP OF THE PUNJAB.

Nothing yet has been settled about the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

Many visitors are already leaving the Camp.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROCLAMATION DAY AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 3RD JAN.

130 natives and 16 Europeans were released at the Presidency Jail on the 1st January.

A durbar was held at Howrah by Mr. Horace Cockerell, Commissioner of Burdwan.

There was a grand display of fireworks at Purwah by order of the Raja Leelanund Singh.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON, 2ND JAN.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been gazetted an Extra Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

IMPORTANT INTERVIEW BETWEEN MIDHAT PASHA AND LORD SALISBURY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 3RD JAN.

After the sitting of the Conference on Monday, Lord Salisbury paid a visit to Midhat Pasha, with whom His Lordship had a lengthy interview and insisted that it was the interest of Turkey to accept the proposals for reforms made by the Powers. Midhat Pasha replied that Turkey was willing to yield certain points only, but that she rejects anything contrary to the dignity and integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

THE HEAVY FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 3RD JAN.

A serious overflow of the river Thames took place yesterday, and the heavy rainfall which has prevailed of late still continues.

LONDON, 2ND JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed active.

Surats active.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera ..... 5¾d.

The Manchester Market has been active.

7lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 6d.

8¼lbs. do. ..... 7s. 9d.

40s. Mule Twist ..... 0/11¼d.

3 per cent. Consols for account ..... 94·

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 ..... 106.

Bar Silver ..... 57.

LINE REPORTS.—3RD JANUARY.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 3RD JAN.; 8-5 A.M.

Mail Steamer Malwa, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 3RD JAN., 2-5 P.M.

French steamer Indus, from Calcutta, arrived.

TRINCOMALEE, 3RD JAN.; 3-50 P.M.

H. M. S. Orontes, left for Penang.

THE IMPERIAL ASSEMBLAGE AT DELHI.

OUR *Overland Summary* on Monday next will contain all the letters from our special correspondents that have been published during this week; these letters and special telegrams form a very full, complete and interesting account of all that was to be seen in the Imperial Camp or that took place there, and they form the only history of the Imperial Assemblage worthy of the name that has as yet been published in India. We have in the length and interest of our special telegrams, and the excellent letters from our special correspondents, greatly distanced all our contemporaries, nor can any one of them come up with us now. We shall be happy to register orders for our *Overland Summary* of Monday next; if six annas, the price of one copy including postage to England, be sent us, with the address in England clearly written, we will despatch it by the outgoing mail steamer; the price of one copy including postage in India is four annas.

THE native who had his skull fractured in the late railway accident on the Madras railway died on Sunday evening at the General Hospital, Madras. The remaining patients are doing well.

A CERTAIN Irish peer who figured lately as co-respondent in the Divorce Court is said to be in a difficulty. He is ready and willing to marry the lady, but the laws of his Church—he being not only a Roman Catholic but a convert to that creed—forbid him to do so. Unless the injured husband has the good taste to die, the lady from whom he has been divorced is, in the eyes of the Catholic Church, his wife, and no one belonging to that Church can marry her.

THE part of the Indus Valley State Railway now about to be opened is only 100 miles in length; but, as it saves steamers to, or from, Kurrachee, five days' difficult navigation over shallows, the gain to the river traffic is very considerable. Mr. P. Bruff, late of the P. N. S. R., who is to act as Traffic Superintendent of the new line, expects, the *Englishman* states, to have all his arrangements for carrying goods completed by the 1st January, but accommodation for passengers will not be provided until a few weeks later.

MR. F. W. PETERSON, Second Assistant to the Mint Master of Calcutta, who was temporarily posted to the Assay Office of the Bombay Mint, and who is to be appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master, Bengal presidency, *vice* Dr. Edis proceeding on leave, returned to Calcutta on Thursday last, and was expected to assume charge of his new office on the 29th December. The departmental arrangements made by the Mint Master during Mr. Peterson's temporary absence from the Bengal presidency will, however, the *Indian Daily News* says, remain undisturbed.

WE notice the statement that the old enterprising Central Asian Trading Co. is almost certain before long to develope into a new company, probably under the same name. Energy and experience of no mean order have been taxed to establish the new venture on a firm basis, and success will be the result. The undertaking is one that ought, says *Indian Public Opinion*, and no doubt will meet with sympathy and encouragment, for it should not be looked upon as merely a means of making money for a few men, but as an undertaking which will in time benefit the entire country by opening out a new channel of trade.

CASH balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of November 1876, compared with those on the same date in 1875 and 1874:—

	1874.	1875.	1876.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	2,85,80,981	1,93,23,257	1,69,80,208
Bengal	2,13,65,030	1,97,49,255	96,54,575
Assam	24,35,135	37,93,486	32,64,213
British Burmah	35,93,972	38,39,166	36,-1,320
N. W. Provinces	1,49,36,531	1,76,61,913	1,71,11,482
Oudh	45,37,446	57,36,624	49,46,389
Punjab	1,23,16,275	1,00,38,639	1,04,41,973
Bombay	1,54,09,411	1,71,85,787	2,27,96,924
Central Provinces	35,41,533	31,27,946	31,35,590
Madras	1,85,01,836	2,06,20,354	1,63,67,856
Total	12,22,18,750	12,13,64,437	10,84,10,530

ACCORDING to the latest official reports, the number of people on the relief works in Madras,—not counting over 77,000 fed gratuitously,—is more than three times as great as the number in Bombay. Bellary seems to be in the worst condition. In this district there are 332,000 people on the relief works and 27,800 fed on private charity, whilst in all the nine districts of Bombay there are only 252,917 people on the relief works. The figures for the other Madras districts, though not so high, quite justify the official statement that the prospects are "very gloomy." In Kurnoul, there are 203,000 on the relief works; in Cuddapah, 132,300; in Nellore, 37,368. Cholera is prevalent; 800 people died in Kurnoul, 333 in Cuddapah; and deaths are reported from most of the other districts. The grain bazaars of two places in Southern Arcot have been looted; and the cattle are dying nearly everywhere. Altogether the number of people on the relief works is 831,841, an increase within the week of over two lakhs.

THE interesting document which we give below is a circular printed by a thoughtful financier in Vienna, for distribution amongst happy mothers in England:—

Vienna, Nov. 21, 1876.

MADAM,—Having read in the *Times* the happy event which lately took place in your family, I beg (although a perfect stranger to you) to congratulate you with all my heart and to add my wishes that the little offspring may become a source of great pleasure and comfort to the parents. You may consider it perhaps a somewhat curious and un-English proceeding to be thus addressed by a stranger, but I am sure you will drop your amazement when you know the real purport of these present lines. It has been for many years the custom on the Continent to endow the little helpless child who enters this world on a fair chance of life in a pecuniary sense of the word. It is almost an universal practice to purchase and lay aside for the "baby" an interest bearing first-rate Government bond, which also stands the chance of obtaining a large premium prize of thousands of pounds. In this way the child till it becomes of age secures good interest, which may be put by the parents in a box until the interest amount becomes sufficiently large to be reinvested again in a similar way, so that at the age of twenty-one years the child, whose parents have on his entering the world laid out a small sum, will then under any circumstances have secured a very nice little fortune. But the principal point for consideration is the circumstance that during three twenty-one years the child may twenty-one times obtain very large prizes. Having thus far explained to you my motives for the liberty of addressing you, I now beg to call your particular attention to the enclosed prospectus of the —Loan of the year 1870. It is undisputably the safest of all investments in the world, &c. &c.... Upon careful examination of all the advantages this loan offers to investors you will come to the conclusion that a better and safer investment does not exist in the whole world, and one which offers at the same time the chance of winning £10,000 sterling, and one which secures to him 5 per cent. annual interests. If you should feel inclined after these explanations to secure a bond or two to your child, you will be pleased to return the enclosed form of application, together with the needful cash, and on receipt the original bond or bonds will be forwarded to you in a registered letter.—I am, Madam, yours very truly, Fritz Sevin.

A GERMAN paper points out that there is a striking similarity between the assurances of the Russian Government in the present crisis and those which it gave 110 years ago, at the time of the partition of Poland. Russia was then the champion of the Polish malcontents, as she is now of the Turkish Slavs; and she then also put forward her demands "with the purest disinterestedness, and from a desire—nay, a love of peace." The Empress Catherine then declared, as solemnly as the Emperor Alexander does now, that she only asked for guarantees because she was anxious for "the maintenance of the general peace;" and that she would rejoice if her "noble undertaking were blessed by divine Providence," and if "humanity enjoyed the benefits of peace." She added that only envy and malignity could suggest that she covets Polish territory. "I will never," she said, "make any claim to the territory of Poland; I will even secure the integrity of that country if any other power should attack it." She wished to protect the malcontents only "in the interest of humanity," and her only object was "to gain the respect of Europe, and the pleasing consciousness of having promoted the happiness of a neighbouring nation." These assurances were given at the very time when a partition of Poland was being secretly negotiated with Prussia. Soon after the Russian troops entered Poland, but the Government declared this was only for the purpose of "preventing any disturbances which might be caused by the grant of concessions to the malcontents," and that "the Empress's motherly heart would be deeply grieved if any blood were shed unnecessarily." Nevertheless, a large piece of Poland was annexed; and when the Poles protested they were told by the Russian ambassador that "the Empress still prefers the interests of Poland to her own," but that, the annexation being an accomplished fact, it cannot be reversed by "methaphysical arguments."

AN announcement which has been made that Russia does not consider a military occupation of the Turkish Christian provinces an indispensable guarantee for the improvement which she demands in the condition of the people is confirmed on good authority from St. Petersburg. The statement (made in a telegram to the Russian Agency at Paris) is this:—"The Russian Cabinet has officially informed the other Governments that it does not consider a Russian military occupation the sole possible guarantee, and that it would be disposed to accept any other equally efficacious." In the meantime the military preparations in Russia continue. The Berlin correspondent of the *Tiems* says:—"The mobilized Russian regiments are being successively sent south. In the second half of December 250,000 men will be on the Pruth, ready to cross. Eighty-four military hospitals, for a total of 52,000 men, have been formed by the Russian military authorities. The principal hospitals are at Odessa and Krementschug. General Nepokoischitzky, the Chief of the Staff of the Russian Army of Invasion, is 65 years of age, and has the reputation of a scholarly and well-informed strategist." The same correspondent says:—"Roumania is full of Russian officers, studying the roads and the provisioning and lodging capacities of the country." On the 1st inst. the Grand Duke Nicholas, Commander-in-Chief of the active Russian army, left St. Petersburg for Kischeneff, in Bessarabia. His parting words to the military officers at the station were, it is said, received with loud cheers, but we are not told what they were. The Grand Duke arrived at Kischeneff on Tuesday. It is stated that on his way he was enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of Moscow and entertained by Prince Dolgoroukyi. The Prince proposed the health of the Grand Duke, and said in concluding his speech: "It is a great honour for me that the commander of the Russian army starts from my house to commence his military achievements." The prohibition to General Tchernaieff to return to Russia has, it is stated, been revoked, and he was to start on Thursday for Kischeneff, where he will be consulted on military matters by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaiewitch.

THE United States' *Economist* offers the following explanation of the scarcity of silver in New York, which has necessitated the purchases of that metal in London on behalf of the American Government, to which we recently directed attention:—There have been serious complaints made during the past week by bank officers and the specie brokers in Wall-street of a scarcity of silver. The sub-Treasury continues to pay out coin in exchange for fractional currency; but as the latter has almost entirely disappeared, the payments are very small. It has been stated that the scarcity has been caused by the steady demand from San Francisco for silver for shipment to China. The shipments from this city for some time past have averaged nearly 25,000 dols. per day, and now that silver is getting scarce in this market, it is being imported in large quantities from London. One of the steamers arriving here on Saturday last had on board nearly 300,000 dols. in silver, which was at once shipped to San Francisco, there being sufficient difference between the price in San Francisco and that in London to pay all the charges of transportation, insurance, &c. It is said that the greater part of the silver that has been paid out at the sub-Treasury here was taken by specie speculators, who have shipped it to San Francisco. Several of the specie houses have paid ½ per cent. premium to obtain the amounts necessary to make up some shipments, and from ½ to 1 per cent. is now generally charged by them. It has been suggested that the sub-Treasury here should receive greenbacks in exchange for silver, as it did for a short time during the summer, but this cannot be done without orders from the Secretary of the Treasury."

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

THE Croydon November meeting, which commenced on the 28th November, was favoured with capital weather; the frost which at the previous November meeting threw the races back for nearly a fortnight, was nowhere, and a bright sun shone gaily down on a field in capital order, and thronged with delighted lovers of the turf, everything was done to make the meeting as successful as possible, and it may fairly claim to have afforded considerable satisfaction to all concerned. On Tuesday night a good deal of rain fell, but the weather again cleared up. The first day's sport commenced rather tamely, Mr. E. Brayley's b. g. Silvermare having a walk over for the steeplechase sweepstakes. The Maiden Hurdle Race Plate of 100 sovereigns followed; Mainmast and Brassey getting away well together, with Aristocrat, Spectator, Lottery and Stroller behind. Lottery and Aristocrat soon came together but the former parted company at the mile post, and ran on, heading Brassey and Mainmast. Stroller put on steam coming up to the last hurdle, and the race terminated with Lottery first, winning in a canter three lengths ahead of Stroller, Brassey third, and Mainmast close to him. The winner passed to Sir J. L. Kaye for 360 guineas. The Grand National Handicap over hurdles was a capital race, taken by the favourite by half a length. After a miss or two the horses got away pretty well. Florimel and Antidote leading with Melrose fourth but close behind. Half a mile, however, brought Melrose to the front with Florimel, Jupiter and Antidote following near him. Antidote and Woodcock finished the round close to Melrose. The pace kept up was rather poor until the last mile was entered, when Melrose at once fell behind Florimel, Peto, Foudre de Guerre, and Halifax, Antidote and Woodcock going to the front. Half way home Peto made a rush and came up to the third place, but could not keep it. Antidote and Woodcock then had a fine run together. The former, however, was nearly clear of her adversary, as they approached the last of the hurdles. Here Woodcock came up to her, and they almost rose together. Woodcock seemed very tired, but kept on steadily, winning by half a length, Antidote second, and Foudre de Guerre a bad third. The principal event of the second day was the great Metropolitan Steeplechase. Nine horses faced the flag, Shifnal having been struck out during the afternoon. The race was not an exciting one, and ended in an easy victory for Pride of Kildare, which came up to the post, with Frenchman three lengths behind, a bad second, and Lancet, a worse third, five lengths behind the second. The other horses came in as follows:—Congress, Martha, Palm, Jupiter, Zero, and Ravola.

Our yachtsmen will be interested to hear that the high rates of premiums charged on the insurance of yachts, by the established companies, have at last attracted serious attention, and proposals have been issued for the formation of a "Yacht Insurance Co-operative Association," consisting solely or principally of yacht owners. The rate proposed is extremely moderate, one per cent. per annum, and if a good capital can be got together, the Association ought to be eminently successful.

The Royal London Yacht Club have fixed their opening cruise for the 12th of May. Nothing is, of course, doing now along the home coast, but several well known cruising yachts are still afloat; and Algiers, Cadiz, and Malaga have been visited during the week preceding the departure of the mail by English yachts.

Football is now in full force, and several good games have been played during the past week.

An interesting article on the "Wild Goats of the Himalayas" by A. L. A. appears in the *Field* this week, which should interest the sportsmen of the Indian Alps. A.

PAUNCHGANY'S WANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through the medium of your widely spread journal to draw the attention of the powers that be to the great want felt here of a medical officer. Since the late incumbent's services were dispensed with by Government, this place seems to have been cast into oblivion. The station is now fast filling in fact every bungalow has been taken up for the hot season, and as the school will re-open about the 8th proximo, the station ought not to be without a medical man. There was enough hubbub about the epidemic which broke out here last June, and I am sure if the Deputy Surgeon-General was only made acquainted with the great want felt by nearly 20 European families, one would soon be appointed.

Paunchgany, 31st Dec. S. J. PRESTON.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your kind permission I will now take up the subject—Warrant Officers of Departments,—as promised in my letter published in your paper of the 22nd instant; I will state the concessions which I think would give universal satisfaction to this body of men, and trust the reasons adduced may be instrumental in obtaining them.

An Increase of Pay.—It seems strange that this class of men "on whom so much depends" should have had only one alteration in rate of pay during the last 10 years, whilst the non-commissioned ranks of the army have received large additions, during this period. 1st in 1867, an increase of 2d. per day; 2nd, in 1870, ½d. per day (sergeants, R. A.); and 3rd, in 1876 4d. per day (Serjeants) with 2d. per day deferred whilst in 1st period of service, making a total increase of 10½d. per diem. The one order to which the warrant ranks were made subject, simply deprives them of their staff pay if more than one month sick. This same order states the staff pay thus denied will *not* be payable to the individual performing the extra duties. This requires no comment.

Quarters.—I think for this it is only requisite to say that the P. W. D. should be held equally responsible for supplying quarters in accordance with the Regulations, with the Pay Department in finding pay.

English Pension.—Some increase should be granted as the present scale is much too low. In computing these pensions it should be remembered the service required to obtain is 24 years' continuous service in a foreign climate, which, I think, is a harder rule than is imposed on any other branch of H. M.'s service.

English Furlough.—As pointed out by "One of Them," the furlough pay of a sergeant exceeds that of a subconductor by about £10 per annum. Now this speaks for itself, and says that steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of such an anomaly occurring. *Should have been* taken would be more proper. When it is considered that the probabilities are against a W. O. going home more than once, or say taking more than 15 months' furlough during his period of 24 years' service; that whilst there he will have to provide himself with quarters, &c., &c., and in 99 cases out of 100, with medical aid in addition. I think, Sir, it will be admitted that some fair and liberal scale of furlough pay should be granted to these long serving and hard-working men. This brings me to another point.

Passage for Wife and family in accordance with rank of husband.—By regulations the wife and family of W.O's. are not allowed passage home at Government expense, but may be granted passage in a Government vessel, if available; and I must say that the way in which the executive officers manage to give these passages, with the limited accommodation at their command, speaks volumes for their kind-heartedness, but should this be so? Surely, the man who is bound to serve 24 years in India might be given, at least *once* during this term, a free passage home for himself, wife, and family, when as before stated the junior grades would seldom or never require to go more. Government can easily satisfy themselves of the hardships of making W.O.'s pay these passages by calling for a return of all who are at present under stoppages to pay back the passage money so kindly (?) *advanced* by Government.

I see from the English papers that the Home Government intend adopting the Indian system of withdrawing N. C. O.'s from the army for the performance of its Arsenal and Store duties. This will effect a saving of £12,000 a year. This shows that the Indian Establishment is fully as efficient as this highly paid body of men. That this is a fact is evident, or Mr. Haliburton and the members of the Ordnance Commission would not have advocated its adoption by England.

There can be no doubt that the Warrant Officers of Departments in India are, as a class, equal if not superior to any class of men holding relative rank and performing similar duties. A storekeeper at home has skilled, intelligent tradesmen to determine the suitability and quality of all articles required for use in the different arms of the service, whilst his brother in India has to decide himself on all matters connected with whatever branch of the service—naval and land departments, police—tools for every trade, without *any* assistance whatever, or at best such as may be given by a native maistry, who, in many instances, knows but little of his own trade, and when he has this help he has to contend with a *bat* composed of a mixed gibberish of half a dozen Indian tongues. Now this W. O. must decide as to quality of many kinds of cloth, tools for gardening, carpenters, shoemakers and other trades, fitness for use in R. A., R. E., P. W. D., C. D., in fact every article in use in every arm and department, both in quarters and in the field, according to the branch of the service to which the W. O. may belong. He is also responsible for quantity under his charge, and you, Sir, know what care must be exercised in this respect where so many natives are of a necessity employed.

By this I think it will be seen that a W. O. to perform his duties must have a slight knowledge of every trade, a good idea of quality of metals and cotton clothe, and a constant care and looking forward so as to endeavour to keep his particular store in such a manner that he may be able to supply at the shortest notice, all such articles as may be demanded from him. You will see that at least his duty is no sinecure.

I trust you will excuse the length of this letter, I can only offer as an apology, a hope that it may be of some real benefit to these deserving Warrant Officers.

30th Dec. ANOTHER OF THEM.

DEOLALEE RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAN 2ND.

THE Rifle Meeting at Deolalee on the 28th and 29th December 1876 was got through in a most successful manner, the arrangements being admirably carried out by the committee of management, and all were unanimous in asserting how much they enjoyed themselves during the two days. Considering the vast amount of traffic on the G. I. P. Railway the meeting was numerously attended, and all joyously entered for all the matches they could and competed heartily and cheerily. The shooting was conducted in the best manner possible, the whole of the committee giving their undivided attention to the comfort and wishes of the competitors.

The G. I. P. R. Volunteers gained great credit for their shooting, which was steady and accurate throughout, and some of the *knowing* ones here were heard to express their surprise at the number of prizes carried off by them.

The Depôt Staff was well represented and pulled off the lion's share of prizes, among others the event of the Meeting, *i.e.* "The Deolalee Cup," value Rs. 130, four teams of 6 each competed, the Depôt representative winning by 27 points.

The shooting generally was good, especially at 200 yards, where full's eyes became the order of the day; at the long distances the strong chopping wind prevailing both days was very much in the way of large scores, still the average was well sustained throughout.

To give the matches in detail would occupy too much space, so I purpose giving the winners of prizes and their scores only.

1st MATCH.—5 shots at 200 and 500 yards—Regulation Targets.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.	Prizes.
Pte. King, G. I. P. R. Vols.	19	15	34	1st
Ordy. Room Sgt. Cleary, Depot	19	15	34	2nd
Qr.-Mr. Sgt. Miller, Depot	19	15	34	3rd
Capt. Harris, Depot	17	16	33	4th
Lce. Corpl. Jobson, 55th Regt.	16	16	32	5th
Pte. Oliver, G. I. P. R. Vols.	16	16	32	6th

2ND MATCH.—Volunteers only—7 shots at 500 yards.

	Total.	Prizes.
Pte. Cross, G. I. P. R Vols	21	1st
Pte. Caslin, G. I. P. R. Vols.	20	2nd
Pte. King, G. I. P. R. Vols.	19	3rd
Sgt. Instr. Green, G. I. P. R. Vols.	17	4th

3RD MATCH.—N. C. O.'s and men British Regt.—9 shots at 600 yards.

	Total.	Prizes.
Qr.Mr. Sgt. Miller, Depot.	20	1st
Sgt. Instr. Jones, G. I. P. R. Vols	20	2nd
Ordy Room Sgt. Cleary, Depot	16	3rd
Ag. Corpl. Milburn, 66th Regt.	15	4th
Pro. Sgt. Tracey, Depot	15	5th

4TH MATCH.—The Deolalee Cup—7 shots at 200 and 500 yards. Teams of 6.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Total.	Prizes
Depot Team	144	110	254	1st
Det. 55th Regt. Team	133	94	227	...
G. I. P. Vols. Team	140	84	224	...
G. Co. G. I. P. Vols. Team	125	97	222	...

5TH MATCH.—N. C. O.'s British Regt. and Volunteers —5 shots at 300 and 600 yards.

	300 yds.	6 0 yds.	Total.	Prizes.
Ordy. Room Sgt. Cleary, Depot	16	15	31	1st
Lce. Corpl. Jobson, 55th Regt.	16	10	26	2nd
Qr. Mr. Sgt. Miller, Depot.	14	11	25	3rd
Sgt. Instr. Bethell, G. I. P. R. Vols.	13	11	24	4th

6TH MATCH.—(All-comers)—7 shots at 200 yards standing.

	Total.	Prizes.
O. R. Sgt. Cleary, Depot,	24	1st
Sgt. Carrington, 55th Regt	23	2nd
Pte. Sowden, do.	22	3rd
Qr.Mr. Sgt. Miller, Depot.	22	4th
Corpl. McAunally, 55th Regt.	21	5th

7TH MATCH.—(Consolation)—7 shots at 400 yards.

	Total.	Prizes.
Sgt. Coffee, G. I. P. R. Vols	21	1st
Copl. Carraries, G. I. P. R. Vols.	20	2nd
Copl. Stewart, G. I. P. R. Vols.	19	3rd
Sgt. Goble, G. I. P. R. Vols.	18	4th
Sgt. Snuggs, G. I. P. R. Vols.	17	5th
Pte. Caslin, G. I. P. R. Vols.	16	6th
Lce. Copl Coope, 55th Regt.	16	7th

This being the first meeting of the kind, it is hoped that the success achieved will be the means of bringing about an annual gathering at this station, and from what can be gleaned from the numerous expressions of satisfaction, &c. uttered by the visitors, there is little doubt we shall have very strong support. There is scarcely a doubt that the range is one of the best in all India, and every facility for rifle practice is afforded on all sides; and we look forward with pleasure to the time when, by the untiring energies of our most worthy Commandant and his Staff, Deolalee will rank as one of the most popular stations in the Bombay Presidency.

During the meeting the whole of the Volunteers were sumptuously entertained by the Depôt Staff Sergeants in their comfortable little mess room each evening, passing with many pleasant songs, the finale being the usual "Jolly Good Fellows" in right good style.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THAYETMYO, (BRITISH BURMAH) 18TH DEC.

BRIGADIER GENERAL GAGE has completed his inspection of the Royal Artillery stationed here, and leaves for Rangoon by this mail, under a salute of nine guns. At the conclusion of his review he expressed approval, and appeared well satisfied with all he saw, but passed an opinion that some of the "horses" would be the better for more exercise. This station is one in which horses, and also sheep, do not thrive except under the most careful treatment, and it is not too much to say that the cattle of G.-9th R. A. are exceptionally well looked after and cared for, hence their well-fed appearance. Another thing, horses often suffer here from "Loodiana" and slight disorders, which, without rapidly reducing them to skeletons, precludes their being too heavily worked. Major WATSON, Inspector General of Musketry for Burma, also leaves by this steamer, after having made a thorough overhaul of everything connected with his department, even to the condition of the arms in the barrack-room; his verdict on the musketry performance here is said to be favourable, particularly as compared with other practices in the district.

An officer of the Artillery, *en route* to Rangoon in one of the river steamers recently had his attention excited by the accounts given him of an "European" on board who had been to Mandalay in search of employment, and whilst there had been most kindly treated by the Burmese officials, who paid the man's fare and expenses for him to proceed to Rangoon. The officer expressed a wish to see him, and on his being pointed out in the stoke-hole, at once recognised a deserter from his own battery who had been about a month away, and accordingly arrested the man and had him sent back here for trial. This would seem to show that European loafers are not very common in His Majesty's dominions, but when they do turn up are sent well out of the way. In this case, the man worked his way across the frontier and is said to have walked the whole distance to the King's capital.

A prospectus for two days' "Sky Races" at Christmas has just been issued, but on account of the collapse of our promised autumn meeting, I refrain from sending it. The pieces selected for theatrical representation are "An Old Offender" and "A Tragedy in the Seven Dials."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNUGGUR, 29TH DEC.

IT is my painful duty to give you the particulars of a very sad accident which befell Major Daniell, our District Superintendent of Police, yesterday. Whilst out in the city looking after and giving orders in respect to the illuminations, &c., which are to take place on the 1st of January in honour of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India, the mare he was riding, an English chesnut, suddenly started with a buck-leap, and although riding carelessly and unconcernedly at the time, Major Daniell collected himself sufficiently, but all of a sudden a second and third leap of the same description, accompanied by a sudden jerk and a twist aside unseated him, and Major Daniell was thrown somewhat violently on the ground; whilst falling he threw his left hand to support himself, but the violence of the fall, combined with the powerful frame of his body, proved too much, causing a fracture of both bones of the left forearm. This unfortunate occurrence has cast a damp on the whole station, especially as Major Daniell is not only a general favourite, but the one who had the sole management of the several arrangements and preparations that are being made here, for that great day of days, the 1st of January 1877.

The programme on hand for this memorable day is to commence at 8 A.M. A distribution of rumblees and clothes to the poor, worth in all about Rs. 700, is to take place at the Municipal Hall. The credit of this charitable undertaking is due to our Collector, Mr. Jacomb, Major Daniell, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Cursetjee. It will thus be seen that the day commences with thoughts for the poor about and around us.

At 2 P.M. the troops will be paraded, and the Proclamation announcing the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of India, will be read by Mr. Jacomb to the troops. Major Daniell was to read the Mahrattee translation, but the unfortunate accident referred to above will, in all probability, prevent his doing so.

5 P.M. a Durbar will be held in the High School.

6 P.M. the roads, streets, city gates, and the whole city to be illuminated.

8-30 P.M. a grand pyrotechnic display to take place on the Parade Ground. A portion of the fireworks has been prepared here, while a man from Poona has agreed to provide the rest.

The Municipality here intend presenting a congratulatory address to Her Majesty on the occasion. Mr. Jacomb, the Collector, has kindly consented to forward it to H. E. the Viceroy.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—A European, named John McKane, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE LATE S. S. AMBASSADOR.—The Superintendent of the Sailors' Home returns thanks for a parcel of clothing forwarded to him, for the use of the distressed survivors of the late disastrous accident off the Vingorla coast, from Captain A. C. Clarke, Surveyor for Lloyd's

CRICKET.—The eleven of Her Majesty's Royal Navy will play a match with the eleven of the "Parsee" Cricket Club to-day on the General Parade Ground. Play will commence at 8-30 in the morning. The match will be a very exciting one, as one or two other good players are added to the Navy eleven.

THEFT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, two noted characters, named Govind Khanoo and Shaik Ebram Abdoola, were each sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction, for having, on the previous afternoon, stolen a blanket, valued Rs. 7, the property of Framjee Muncherjee.

THE RELEASED PRISONERS.—Dinbae, the Parsee woman, who had been sentenced to be hung, and whose sentence was commuted afterwards to transportation for life, and by the Government to five years' imprisonment, was amongst the prisoners released on the afternoon of Monday, the 1st instant, in honour of Her Majesty's assumption of the title of Empress of India.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Hall, a seaman of the British ship Shakespeare, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, for absenting himself without leave from that ship, and for using insulting and threatening words to Captain McGregor, the master of the ship, in order to provoke a breach of the peace.

COLABA BRANCH DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated at the Colaba Branch Dispensary, during the quarter ending 31st December 1876, amounted to 702, of which 213 were new admissions. Among the latter there were 126 Hindoos, 30 Mahomedans, 33 Parsees, and 24 native Christians, 81 males, 37 females, and 95 children. The most prevalent complaints during the quarter were intermittent and remittent fevers, diarrhœa, bronchitis and rheumatism.

MR. A. EDGINTON.—We hear that Mr. Alfred Edginton, Deputy Commissioner of Police, has sent in his pension papers after 24 years' faithful service. Mr. Edginton joined the Police in 1853 as constable, inspector of police in 1859, superintendent in 1864, and deputy in 1867. He is very much liked by all under him, and is in his 53rd year now. He goes home to his family on or about the 1st June. Mr. H. Smith, senior superintendent of police, will likely take his place.

ILLUMINATIONS AT SANS SOUCI.—We have given a very full report of the illuminations in Bombay, but have not mentioned those at Sans Souci, the well-known residence of Lady Sassoon and family. This beautiful mansion was brilliantly lighted, the garden was illuminated with a large number of glass tumbler lights arranged along the paths, as also the gates at the entrance and approaches; the whole of the ground and mansion presented a very brilliant appearance. We hear that Lady Sassoon entertained on the same evening at dinner a large party of the principal members of the Jewish community in honour of the assumption by Her Majesty of the title of Empress of Indi.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday last at the Carnac Bunder on view of the body of Umbee, a girl about 8 years of age. It appears that the deceased and another girl of about the same age were pilfering rice from the stacks of rice bags at the bunder, when some of the bags from the top fell upon the deceased completely burying her. The other girl who was close by got alarmed and ran away without raising any alarm. Half an hour afterwards, when the bags were removed to be re-stacked, the deceased was discovered buried underneath them. Life was extinct. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by suffocation, the result of some bags of rice having accidentally fallen upon her."

A CAPSIZED PATTIMAR.—We have received the following letter in reference to the capsized pattimar, an account of which we published on Tuesday last:—"In your publication of the 2nd instant we notice that a capsized pattimar was taken in tow and stranded at Mazagon by Superintendent Moffat, Constables Ingram, Goff and Moriarty. You surely must have been misinformed as the pattimar was secured near the P. & O. s. s. Travancore at 11 P.M. on Sunday evening by the undermentioned stewards of that vessel who took her to the new dock and stranded her without the assistance of any policemen at 3.30 A.M. In fact not one of the above officers was present at any period from the time of capture to her being handed over to the native policeman W 1049, after being reported to the master superintendent. We entirely agree with you as to the amount of labour incurred, as we alone had the doing of it, and expect remuneration for the labour and expenses incurred, salvage, &c., Your most obedient servants.—W. S. Soresch, J. Reading, F. Sinkler, H. Bridgewood, H. Chrichton, R. J. Webb."

REJOICINGS AT POONA.—We had genuine pleasure in remarking in the day before yesterday's rejoicings in the loyal City of Poona proper, besides many others that for aught we know may be existing in the decorations of the houses of the crime-a-crime Brahmins, the tasteful manner of the illuminations at the house of Mr Balwantrao Vinayak Shastree Putwurdhun, the grandson of the historic Gungadhur Shastree, and son of the late Vinayak Gungadhur Shastree, seconded by a beautiful transparency with the following device—"Prosperity to the Great Indian Empire—Vive l'Impiratrice Victoria," the interval between the English and French being filled up by a painting of a Hindoo crown placed upon a cushion, just as worn anciently by a Sarvabhauma, or King of Kings, Raja of the Ramayan and Mahabharat—an appropriate design meant no doubt to convey to the native public that the English Queen has become a real Indian Empress. In connection with the above, we hear that our estimable City

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and Abroad.
Index of Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Through Passenger Service between G. I. P. and East Indian Railways.
Through Passenger Service between Bombay and Madras.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andheree.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraotee State Railway.
Wurdah State Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilchund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways :—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta & South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Nulhatee State Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway Co.'s Indus Steam Flotilla
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Inhabitant Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore and Nusseerabad
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Peshawur Mail Service.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
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Contents:

PART I.

VIEW OF THE QUEEN'S STATUE.
MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
ALMANACK, 1877.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY—
Natural Features of Bombay.
The Name Bombay.
The Portuguese Occupation.
Cession of the Island to the English.
Transfer to the East India Company.
State of the Island in 17th century, and judicious efforts made by the East India Company to attract settlers.
Character of the Population.
Fryer's Description of Bombay.
The unhealthiness of Bombay 200 years ago.
Early Enemies of the English at Bombay.
The Mahrattas.
The Portuguese.
The Seedees.
Superiority of Bombay as English head-quarters recognized 1686.
Bombay created an independent Presidency (1708).
Bombay's first offensive War Expeditions against Angria.
The Bombay Marine.
Clive and Watson's Expedition against Gheriah (Viziadroog).
Acquisition by the English of Bankote, the first territory gained by them in the Mahratta country.
Clive's disdainful treatment of the Mahrattas.
Their power in 1756.
Their conquest of Salsette and capture of the Portuguese city of Bassein.
The First Mahratta War.
Policy of the Government of Bombay.
Second Mahratta War.
Expedition under Colonel Egerton ascends the Bhore Ghaut.
Is defeated and concludes the disgraceful convention of Wargaum.
The English under General Goddard besiege and take Bassein.
Goddard advances to the foot of the Bhore Ghaut.
Is forced to retreat with heavy loss.
Peace made with the Mahrattas by Treaty of Salibye (1782).
English outposts advanced to Tanna (1783).
War with Mysore.
Disastrous Expedition of General Mathews.
Spirited Defence of Mangalore by Bombay Troops.
Conquest of Malabar.
Services of the Bombay Column against Tippoo in 1799
Lord Wellesley on the share taken by Bombay in the final campaign against Tippoo.
Regiment raised by citizens of Bombay (1799).
Mahratta affairs.
Jeshwant Rao Holkar defeats Scindia at Poona (1802) and the Peshwa, Bajee Rao, seeks English protection.
Treaty of Bassein and campaign of Assaye (1803).
Bombay's share in the War.
General Wellesley's opinion of the Bombay Government
Dearth in Western India (1803).
Loans by Mr. Forbes to the Government for the War.
General Wellesley's opinion of the Bombay troops.
Bad character of Bombay Army followers.
Defencelessness of Bombay.
The expedition to Egypt refitted at Bombay (1801).
Bombay supplies Poona Subsidiary Force (1805).
Bombay a general asylum for the oppressed (1804).
The Bhore Ghaut made practicable for Artillery, and road to Poona made by order of General Wellesley.
Bombay's Address to General Wellesley.
Dinner and Fête at the Bombay Theatre to General Wellesley.
Extent of Bombay's Political Authority from the Peace of 1805.
The Pirate Coast.
Extinction of Piracy on the Western Coast of India (1807-20).
Malwan and Vingorla occupied (1812).
The Police of the Indian Seas.
The Peshwa intrigues against the English and finally (1817) attacks the English force at Poona.
Battle of Kirkee, Nov. 5, 1817. Flight of the Peshwa and occupation of Poona.
Action of Koregaum, Jan. 1, 1818.
Bajee Rao gives himself up to Sir John Malcolm, June 3, 1818.
The Terms.
The Dynasty of the Peshwas dethroned, and their dominions incorporated in the Bombay Presidency (1818).
Kingdom of Sattara restored, but annexed by British Government in 1848.
Khandesh acquired (1818).
Kolhapoor.
Sawunt Waree.
Angria's Colaba annexed.
Review of progress made by Bombay since 1662. The English and the Mahrattas.
Aden.
Scinde.
Restriction of the Bombay Government's Political Authority.
Services of the Bombay Army and Marine (1820-1858.)
1857 in Bombay.
Bombay the Capital of all Western India.
Bishop Heber on Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's administration of Bombay (1820-27).
A Journey from Bombay to Poona fifty years ago.
The Bhore Ghaut Road.
Sir John Malcolm opens a carriage road up the Ghaut (1830).
The Bhore Ghaut Railway Incline opened (1863).
The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Line to Tanna opened (April 1853).
The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Communications by Sea. The Overland Route,
Courier Service by way of Suez 100 years ago,
First voyage of English ships from Bombay straight to Suez (1777).
Overland Communication during the French War.
Sir John Malcolm on Steam Navigation in the Red Sea and Mediterranean (1830).
Monthly Overland Mail Service.
Early difficulties of Transit through Egypt.
Monsoon Mails sent via Persian Gulf (1838-40).
P. and O. Company takes up the Mail Service to Bombay (1855).
Weekly Mail Service (1868).
British Indian Mail Service.
The Assessment of the Land Tax. The Revenue Survey.
Education.
Some glimpses of old Bombay.
Nicholl's description of the City (1763).
Pleasant change in the climate since English occupation.
Why so many Europeans died in Bombay.
The Docks.
All Religions tolerated.
Slave Market at Bombay.
The Bombay Army, 1763.
Forbes' account of Bombay—1766 to 1781.
Change of manners in Bombay.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 1836.

POPULATION—
Growth of the Population since 1662.
The motley character of the Population.
The Jains.
The Brahminical Hindoos.
The Banians,
The Marwarees.
The Coolies.
The Mahrattas.
The Mahomedans.
Sooneea and Sheea.
The Parsees.
The Indo-Portuguese.
The Jews.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY—
The Early Trade of India.
Callian the ancient port of Bombay Harbour.
Tanna supersedes it as a trading port.
Marco Polo's account of the Kingdom of Tanna and its trade.
Trade of Surat, 17th century.
First Cotton Press, 1684.
System of Trade, 1708.
Bombay gains on Surat.
Trade of Bombay at beginning of this century.
Cotton trade with China, 1805.
No English piece-goods imported, 1805.
Private enterprise in Bombay, 1805.
Five European Houses of Agency, and four Wine Merchants.
Company's Trade with India thrown open, 1813.
The Export Trade in Cotton, 1788 to 1815.
The Cotton Trade of Bombay during the American War, 1861-65.
Speculation in Bombay, 1861-65.
Joint-stock Banks.
Shipping Companies.
Financial Associations.
Land Companies.
End of the American War (1865), and Collapse of Speculation in Bombay (1865-66).
Trade of Bombay not permanently injured by Panic of 1865-66.
The Trade in Piece-goods.
Free Trade for England only.
Cotton Mills at Bombay.
Statement showing the number of Spindles and Looms and the approximate Total Daily Production of Yarns, by the Local Mills.
Do. do. by the up-country Mills.
New Mills in contemplation and in course of completion at Bombay.
Do. do up-country.
The Management and Working of Indian Cotton Mills.
Export of Indian Cotton Manufactures.
Other Branches of Trade.
Opium.
Pearls.
Horses.
Value of whole Foreign Trade of Bombay.
Coasting Trade.
Trade with Europe now carried on principally in Canal Steamers.
Cotton Pressing.
Handloom Cotton Industry.
Rice.
Bombay Silk and Cotton Sarees.
Gold and Silver Thread Manufacture.
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Nicol's Iron Foundry.
Richardson and Co.'s Byculla Foundry and Engineering Works.
Saw Mills.
Bricks, Tiles, Building Stones.
Ivory and Tortoise-Shell Manufactore.
Bombay Box Work.
Chimboor Chemical Acid and Distillery Works.

GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE—
Imperial and Provincial Government.
List of Governors of Bombay since the Island became a British Possession.
The Bombay Army.
The Navy.
Imperial Revenue.
Table of Revenue and Expenditure of the years 1875-76 and 1876-77.
Provincial Revenue and Expenditure.
Table showing the Provincial Budget.
Municipal Constitution of Bombay.
Municipal Revenue and Expenditure.
Municipal Budget for 1876-77.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY—
Bombay's Special Claims to attention.
The Approach to Bombay.
Kennery Lighthouse.
The Prongs Lighthouse.
The Harbour.

COLABA—
Lunatic Asylum.
Pilot Bunder.
European Barracks and Parade-ground.
St. John's Church, Colaba.
Oyster Rock. The Harbour Defences of Bombay.
Sassoon's Dock.
Victoria Bunder and Basin.
Gun Carriage Bunder.
The Arthur Bunder.
Government Coal Depôt.
Apollo Reclamation.
The Cotton Green.
Apollo Bunder.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS IN BOMBAY—
Sir Bartle Frere's Designs for creating a New Bombay.
The Reclamations.
The Communications.
Public Gardens.
The Public Buildings.
The Sailors' Home.
New Secretariat.
University Senate Hall.
University Library.
The High Court.
Public Works Offices.
Post Office.
Telegraph Office.
Queen's Statue.
The Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.
Rampart Row.
The Frere Fountain.
Sassoon's Buildings and the Elphinstone Circle.
Hornby Row.
The Fort Christian Schools.
The Parsee Benevolent Institution.
The New School of Art.
View of Bombay from the Market Clock Tower.
The Goculdas Tejpall Hospital.
St. Xavier's College.
The Elphinstone High School.
The Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Cowasjee Jehanghier Hospitals.
The Victoria Museum and Gardens.
The Elphinstone College.
The General Result.

THE ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS.
The Old Markets.
The Bandora Slaughter Houses.
The New Market.
Flowers.
Fruit.
Vegetables.
Meat.
Fish.
The Butler's Coffee Shop.
The Garden.
Poultry and Game.
Cost and Revenue of the Markets.

THE PEDDER MARKETS.

THE FORT.
St. Andrew's Kirk.
The Dockyard.
The Docks.
The Steam Factory.
The Custom House.
The Town Hall.
The Asiatic Society's Library.
The Castle.
The Mint.
The Cathedral.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution.
Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Scottish Schools.

THE RECLAMATIONS ON THE HARBOUR FORESHORE.
The Old Town Barracks.
Mody Bay Reclamation.
Elphinstone Estate.
The Prince's Dock.

THE NATIVE TOWN.
The Mahomedan Quarter.
The Cloth Market.
The Marwaree and Banian Bazaar.
Kalbadevie Road.
European Shops in Kalbadevie Road.
Robert Money Institution.
Dhobie Talao.
The Riot of February 1874.
The Musselman Burying-ground and Hindoo Burning-ground on Back Bay.
Sonapore Cemetery, Queen's Road.
Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.
The Mahratta Quarter.
The Cocoanut Tree Plantations. Toddy.
Free General Assembly's Institution.
Pinjrapole.
Temperance.

THE NORTHERN SUBURBS OF BOMBAY.
Byculla.
Grant Medical College.
Christ Church, Byculla.
Education Society's Schools, Byculla.
Parell.
Government House, Parell.
Sewree Cemetery.
Mahim and Bandora,
Mazagon.
St. Peter's Church, Mazagon.
St. Mary's Institution.
The Flats.
Free Church, Esplanade.
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art.
Elphinstone High School.
Indo-British Institution, Sonapore.
General Assembly's Institution.
Girgaum Mission Church.
St. Paul's Church, Camateepoora.
Baptist Church, Byculla.
Diocesan High School, Love Lane, Byculla.
Scottish Orphanage, Mahim.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE, WALKESHWUR, AND MALABAR HILL.
Church Gate Station.
The Queen's Road.
The Ride along Kennedy Sea Face.
Rotten Row.
Proposal for an Aquarium on the Kennedy Sea Face
Government House, Malabar Point.
Walkeshwur Tank.
View of Bombay from the Ridge.
The Tower of Silence.
Malabar Hill.
Breach Candy.
Swimming Bath.

THE CLIMATE AND WAY OF LIFE IN BOMBAY—
The Climate and Seasons.
Amusements in Bombay.
The Gymkhana.
Dinners.
The Evening Drive.
Shopping.
The Bombay Times.
The Clubs.
Hotels.
Bombay Tramway,
Servants.
Letters.
Newspapers.
Horses.
Money.
Sports.

NATIVE FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY—
Indian Festivals and Customs.
Dewalee Holidays.
Cocoanut Day.
The Festival of the Eighth Incarnation of Krishna.
The Mohorum.
The Crucifixion Drama of the Portuguese Christians.
Other Festivals.

EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY—
The Caves of Elephanta.
The Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island.
Vehar Lake.
The Kennery Caves.
Bassein.
Carles Caves.
Mahableshwur.
New Route to Mahableshwur
Matheran.

PROPOSED MOVEMENTS OF THE MAIL STEAMERS OF THE P. AND O. S. N. Co. FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1877 (Outward Route)
Do. Do. (Homeward Route)

RAILWAYS—
G. I. P. Railway.
Trains between Bombay and Poona.
Trains between Poona and Bombay.
Rates for Periodical Tickets.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs.
B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY—
Rates for Periodical Tickets.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and Dogs.
THROUGH TRAIN FROM BOMBAY TO AHMEDABAD, ETC., AND *vice versa*.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND MADRAS.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN MADRAS AND BOMBAY.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
THROUGH TRAIN BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BOMBAY TO DELHI, LAHORE, AND MOOLTAN.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM MOOLTAN, LAHORE, AND DELHI TO BOMBAY.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Passenger Rates from Bombay.
British India S. N. Co
Rates of Passage-money from Bombay.
P. and O. S. N. Co.
Rates of Passage-money from Bombay.
Rubattino S. N. Co.
Passengers' Rates.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, ETC.
PALANQUIN FARES.
RATES OF TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Mahi Kanta.
Palunpore.
Poona.
Rewa Kanta.
Sangli.
Sawant Warree.
Sind.
S. M. Country.
Surat.
Thar and Parkar.
Foreign Consuls at Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Irrigation Branch.
Railway Branch.
Architectural Branch.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS—
Personal Staff of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office.
Quarter-Master General's Office.
Judge Advocate General's Office.
Brigadier-General's Office.
Colaba Depôt and Sanitarium.
Ordnance Department.
Commissariat Department.
Military Pay Offices.
Medical Establishment.
Miscellaneous.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.

MARINE DEPARTMENT—
Dock Master's Office.
Master Attendant's Office.
Marine Storekeeper's Office.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—
Accountant General's Office.
Money Order Office.
Paper Currency Office.
Stamp and Stationery Office.
Mint Master's and Mint Engineer's Office.
Assay Master's Office.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

COTTON FRAUDS DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT—
High Court of Bombay.
Government Law-Officers.
Officers of the High Court—Original Side.
Translators and Interpreters.
Officers and Translators of the Appellate Side.
Bombay Small Cause Court.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT—
Inspector-General's Office.
Special and Sub-Registrar's Office.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT—
Elphinstone College.
Elphinstone High School.
School of Art and Industry.
Grant Medical College.
European General Hospital.
Miscellaneous.

ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT—
Church of England.
Established Church of Scotland.
Church of Rome.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT—
Preventive Service.
Salt Department.
Rates of Duty to be charged for Passengers' Baggage.
Rules for Personal Baggage.
Import Tariff.
Export Tariff.
Customs Bonded Warehouse.
Table of Rates for Storing, and Delivering, and Rent.
Bombay Port Trust.
Scale of Landing, Shipping, Wharfage and Cranage Charges, &c.
Tonnage Fees on Boats, Basin Rent, and Miscellaneous Charges.
Cranage Fees.
Port Trust Apollo Bonded Warehouse.
Table of Rates for Duty-paid Goods.
The New Colaba Company, Ld.
Import and Export Fees charged at the Arthur and Victoria Bunders.
Cranage Fees.
Sassoon Dock, Colaba.
Import Rates.
Export Rates.

GENERAL POST OFFICE—
Table showing the dates of the Departure of the Overland Mails during Fair Season and Monsoon.
Postage by the Brindisi Route.
Do. Southampton Route.
Table showing the dates of the Departure of China Mails, &c., during Fair Season and Monsoon.
Table showing the Departure of Australian Mails.
Departure of Karrachee Mails.
Departure of Persian Gulf Mails.
Table showing the hours for closing the Inland Mails.
Table showing the Rates of Postage for prepaid Inland Letters.
Postage Duties chargeable upon Letters and other Articles sent through the Post from any part of British India to any country belonging to the General Postal Union,
Do. Foreign Countries.
Overland Parcel Post.

EXCHANGE AND OVERLAND MONEY ORDER TABLE.
INDIAN MONEY TABLE.
FOREIGN COINS, WITH COMPARATIVE VALUES.
INDIAN STAMP TABLE ON PROMISSORY NOTES OR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
Fixed Stamp Duties.
DISCOUNT TABLE (English Money.)
Do. do. (Indian Money).

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT—
Government of India Telegraph.
Rate of Inland Telegraph Charges.
Abstract Tariff for Foreign Message.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY—
Members of Town Council.
Members of Corporation.
Chief Officers.
House, Lighting and Police Rates.
House and Wheel Tax.
Water Rates.
Halalcore Cess.
Town Duties for 1877.
Police Commissioner's Office.
Fire Brigade.
Police Courts.
Bombay Jail—House of Correction.
Coroner's Office.

MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
LEADING MERCANTILE FIRMS IN BOMBAY—
Europeans.
Natives.
Banks.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.
MISCELLANEOUS PROFESSIONS AND TRADES.
Actuary and Recoverer of Insurance Claims.
Agents.
Architects, Builders, and Civil Engineers.
Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors.
Auctioneers and Commission Sale Rooms.
Average-staters.
Barristers-at-Law.
Book-sellers.
Boot and Shoe-makers.
Card and Copper-plate Printers.
Chemists and Druggists.